

WAS FULL OF HORROR.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER ON THE MONON.

Section Men Charge that They Had Vainly Applied for a Bail, During the Day, and Wounded Agents Settling with Victims—Statement of Officials—Services of a Heroine.

Many Are Maimed.

In all truth the officials of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company have said that the disaster which overtook their northbound passenger train north of Crawfordville, Ind., was the worst in the history of the road. The Monon has had its share of misfortunes. There were more fatalities at Broad Ripple and at other wrecks on that line, but none exceeded the Crawfordville affair in horror, or in wholesale maiming, as the stories heard and the investigations made at the scene of the accident go to show. The victims are in the list of fatalities so far. They are Mrs. Erina Van Rookay, the daughter of the City Club Burlesque Company; Ben Hamburg, the Cincinnati traveling man; and C. N. Cheek, lumber merchant of Green Castle. Nellie Hanley of the show company, Mrs. Rosa Evans of Green Castle, and E. Whitesides, three of the thirty-four maimed victims, will die.

In Crawfordville the wreck caused great excitement. Feeling was strong against the section men who were reported to have left the rail which caused the wreck insecurely spiked to the track. But there came a change of sentiment when Samuel Burkholder, a respected citizen, reported that in a conversation with one of the section men he had been told that the rail which caused all the trouble had been broken for a long time, and that the section men had applied in vain to the company for a new rail. It was refused, so the section man said, on the ground that the whole line was soon to be supplied with new steel rails.

The accident occurred at a place that is one of the most dangerous points in the Monon system. A mile and a half north of Crawfordville the track crosses a deep ravine on a trestle some forty feet high. After crossing the ravine the roadbed winds around a hill, and follows the bends of the hollow for some distance, the track being for the most part cut out of the steep side of the ravine. Just north of the trestle there is a point especially precipitous, and it was chosen by the tates for the scene of the disaster.

A hundred yards before reaching the steepest point the train struck a broken rail. The engine passed over safely, but the first car, a mail coach, was derailed. The cars broke loose from each other, but followed the ties until that awful decelerity was reached. The mail

LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

FATAL PLUNGE OF A MONON PASSENGER TRAIN.

Coaches Upset Near Crawfordville, Ind., Five Persons Being Killed and Nearly a Score Wounded—A Burlesque Company Among the Victims.

Plunged from the Rails.

A rail broken, a whole Monon passenger train down a sixty-foot embankment, and many passengers dead and dying in the outskirts of the city. This was the story told in a telegram from Louisville and Chicago. It consisted of a mail car, an express car, three coaches, and the chair car. It was in charge of Engineer Doyle and Conductor Bills. The train left Crawfordville on time and pulled out under full head, but when the accident occurred the rate of speed was about twenty-five miles an hour. The scene of the wreck is two miles north of Crawfordville, at Nicholson's crossing, and less than one-half mile from the place of the terrible freight collision of a month ago. The road-bed is cut through a hillside, with a twenty-foot embankment on the right and the valley of Rock River on the left. The train was rounding a sharp curve, when the outer rail broke and caused the wreck. The engine passed in safety. The setting of the brakes on the engine caused by the mail car breaking away from the tender told the engineer that something was wrong. The mail car was dragged one hundred yards, and then fell twenty feet. In some unknown manner it broke loose from the baggage car, which passed on without being even touched. The next car was filled with baggage and passengers. The first passenger coach was filled with passengers and turned three times before reaching the bottom. The stove was overturned and the car soon destroyed, but the passengers escaped. The next coach was torn to pieces, nothing being left but the bottom of the car. It was filled with people and not one escaped injury. The parlor car toppled over and landed on top of the third coach. The wounded were taken to a farm house near by before being removed to the city.

Five persons were killed outright and many seriously injured. A burlesque company was on the ill-fated train; the leading lady was killed and all the others injured.

IMMENSE CEREAL YIELD.

The Amount of Grain Raised in 1891 Was the Largest Ever Known.

The chief statistician has computed that Iowa leads all other States in the value of the three principal cereals produced in 1891, and in this sense is the first agricultural State in the Union. The value of Iowa's wheat, corn, and oats of last year was \$154,000,000, the value of her corn crop alone being placed at \$105,000,000, of her oats crop at \$27,000,000, and of her wheat crop at \$22,000,000. The chief statistician points out that the value of these crops was equal to \$80 for each inhabitant of the State of Iowa.

Illinois was the second agricultural State in the Union in 1891, with an aggregate value of the three cereals of \$148,000,000, as follows: Corn, \$87,000,000; wheat, \$30,000,000; oats, \$31,000,000.

The six great corn States in 1891, with acreage, crop in bushels and yield per acre, were:

State	Acreage	Bushels	Yield
Iowa	2,014,330	234,880,000	33.5
Illinois	2,076,418	201,210,000	29.9
Nebraska	2,027,574	62,108,000	17.8
Kansas	3,314,337	131,830,000	26.6
Indiana	3,112,350	123,022,000	33.3

These six States had nearly one-half the acreage of the entire country, and a little more than three-fifths of the whole crop.

The great wheat States, with acreage and crops in bushels, were:

State	Acreage	Bushels	Yield
Minnesota	3,112,350	55,302,000	17.6
Kansas	3,314,337	54,860,000	16.3
Nebraska	2,027,574	52,108,000	17.8
North Dakota	2,027,574	52,108,000	17.8
California	2,027,574	36,595,000	12.9
Tennessee	1,014,330	31,125,000	14.5
Michigan	1,014,330	29,714,000	15.3
South Dakota	1,014,330	27,580,000	15.3

These ten States contained five-eighths of the acreage and produced three-fourths of the entire crop in the United States.

The ten principal oats States, with acreage and crop, were:

State	Acreage	Bushels	Yield
Illinois	2,076,418	102,577,000	29.9
Iowa	2,014,330	102,577,000	29.9
Minnesota	3,112,350	55,302,000	17.6
Nebraska	2,027,574	62,108,000	17.8
New York	1,014,330	31,125,000	14.5
Kansas	3,314,337	31,125,000	14.5
Pennsylvania	1,014,330	31,125,000	14.5
Michigan	1,014,330	31,125,000	14.5
Ohio	1,014,330	31,125,000	14.5

These ten States produced five-sevenths of the oats crop of the United States. The aggregates for the United States are as follows:

Cereal	Acreage	Bushels	Value
Corn	2,014,330	234,880,000	\$105,000,000
Wheat	3,314,337	131,830,000	\$22,000,000
Oats	2,027,574	62,108,000	\$27,000,000

The hide is little valued at present in America, almost its only use being as a covering for polishing wheels and as a chafing gear on shipboard. Anciently this was the material out of which the English made their ships' cables, and Others sailed away to the arctic seas, in the time of King Alfred, for the purpose of bringing back this necessary adjunct to the King's vessels. In Europe the hide finds a market in Russia, where it is tanned into a spongy leather, principally devoted to harnessmaking. Formerly this supply was largely derived by Russia from Siberia and Alaska. "As long as the weather remained cold and dry the wear of this material was highly satisfactory, but woe to the "Kibitscha" if caught in a rainstorm. The walrus harness then stretches like India rubber, and the horses literally leave the vehicle far behind sticking in the mud, though the traces are unbroken."

Whoso doing begins with wrong thinking.

ALBERT VICTOR DEAD.

HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE PASSES AWAY.

Great Excitement Shown by All Classes—Sympathy Being Extended from All Sources—Scenes at Sandringham—Cardinal Manning Also Is No More.

Death of a Prince.

His Royal Highness, Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, heir to the British throne, is dead. His death was caused by congestion of the lungs, brought about by a severe cold contracted while hunting. The Duke of Clarence was a member of a party which was shooting over some covers situated a long distance from Sandringham Hall. At luncheon he complained of not feeling as well as usual, was seen to shiver, and said that he felt that he was taking cold, but after the meal he continued shooting. At the conclusion of the sport he walked home instead of driving with the rest of the party. That evening he died of the assemblage.

On the following day efforts were made to dissuade him from joining the shooting party, but he insisted on doing so, saying that he felt equal to the exertion. After luncheon, however, he said that he felt compelled to return home and left the party going on foot.

CARDINAL MANNING.

The Noted Catholic Divine Passes to the Beyond.

Cardinal Manning, who, as was announced from London, was suffering from a severe cold, had the last sacrament of the church administered to him and soon after expired. Since the distinguished churchman was invested with the cardinal's hat, and forty years since he left the Established church, in which he had won high honors, for the Roman communion. He has in an eminent degree earned the love of the working people of England by the interest he has at

IMMENSE CEREAL YIELD.

The Amount of Grain Raised in 1891 Was the Largest Ever Known.

The chief statistician has computed that Iowa leads all other States in the value of the three principal cereals produced in 1891, and in this sense is the first agricultural State in the Union. The value of Iowa's wheat, corn, and oats of last year was \$154,000,000, the value of her corn crop alone being placed at \$105,000,000, of her oats crop at \$27,000,000, and of her wheat crop at \$22,000,000. The chief statistician points out that the value of these crops was equal to \$80 for each inhabitant of the State of Iowa.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS

1880.

Record of the Week.
FIRE DAMAGED FRIEDRICH'S music store at Grand Rapids \$5,000 worth.
DENTIST STEPHENS, of Owosso, found his wife lying dead in bed when he woke up.
MRS. LIZZIE GURNEY stumbled over a washtub at Grand Rapids and broke her arm.
JOHN KOTALA fell from a staging in the Cleveland mine and dislocated his spine.
They are prospecting for coal with a steam drill in Oregon Township, Laapeer County.
FRANK MARSH took cocaine at Battle Creek instead of in gripe medicine, but the doctors saved him.
REV. VICTOR H. HULBERT, a preacher without a parish, died suddenly of pneumonia at Battle Creek.
MISS KELLIE BELKNAP, daughter of the Congressman, was married at Grand Rapids to Charles E. Condit.
C. A. FLATT shipped 80,000 dozen eggs and three tons of butter and nine tons of poultry from Hubbardston during 1891.
A. E. KINGSLEY of Muskegon, has a "Washington" penny, one of the rarest of American coins, for which he has been offered \$20.
At Twin Lakes, a few miles from Kalamazoo, Charles Campbell, the 20-year-old son of a farmer, Jacob Campbell, broke through the ice and was drowned.
The Board of Directors in the Asylum for Criminal Insane at Ionia only costs 40 cents a day now, the lowest figure yet reached by any asylum in the State.
MIDDLEBURY, Shiawassee County, is infested with a poison fiend who goes around destroying people's valuable horses and cattle in a most mysterious way.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, a 60-year-old one-legged veteran, who enticed little girls into his candy store at Grand Rapids and misused them, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Jackson.
LYMAN W. D. COOK, ex-Sheriff of Livingston County, City Marshal of Howell, died of pneumonia, aged about 45 years. He was a member of the Tenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and a prominent Mason.
During 1891 there were 7,710 vessels that entered the Grand Haven district and 7,207 that cleared. In but three other districts in the country was that number exceeded—the Chicago, Milwaukee and New York districts.
Two NEW LOTTERIES are languishing in the Saginaw justice in consequence of being in contact with flower seeds for which they could not account. Wide-tired wagon wheels told a story that they could not dispute, so they owned up.
The Bar Association of Grand Rapids tendered a banquet to ex-Chief Justice Champlin and Justice Montgomery, of the Supreme Court. About sixty attorneys were present, and a number of speeches, full of eloquence and humor, were made.
AUGUST GERMAIN, a farmer of Watson, Allegan County, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a table knife. He had lost a great deal of sleep caring for his family, and was supposed to have been temporarily insane.
FIFTY years ago Mr. James M. Van Auker brought his blushing bride to the wilds of Shiawassee County, near Verona, and the other day they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary in good golden style. At that time they never dreamed of those old pioneer days.
AT Grand Rapids, Jacob Barth died of pneumonia. He was one of the best known Hebrews in the State, and had held high offices in masonic circles. Mr. Barth was treasurer of the Masonic Home Association, which has held nearly all the offices in the gift of the fraternity.
The Michigan Central Railway Company has purchased the Chicago and West Michigan Company's interest in the freight depot at Grand Rapids for \$100,000. The Michigan Central will build a brick depot next summer. The C. & W. M. C. built last year in connection with the D. L. & N.
JAY M. BARNES, who disappeared from Grand Haven, Dec. 12, is 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, but looks younger, weighs 110 pounds, has a light complexion and blue eyes, and wore, when he left, a dark suit, gray vest, and gold watch and chain. James Barnes of Grand Haven, his father, would like to learn his whereabouts.
FRANK STEIN accompanied Patrick Carey from Saginaw to Grand Haven, where the latter got time checks, amounting to \$110, cashed. When, later, Carey was found near Saginaw with his skull crushed with a stone and the money gone, Stein was suspected of the deed. Stein, however, was also a circumstance which connects John Sykes with the crime—the man arrested on suspicion at Crystal Falls.
Ionia people are going to joy with the buzz saw again. Just because they sometimes oversleep, they will place a chime whistle on the wagon works, to strike an ear-awake hourly hour in the morning, to awake babies and set them to screaming, but especially to disturb the fitful slumbers of the sick and turn the tide of life toward the grave. The fewer bells and whistles the longer and happier do people live.
When Herman Larsen, of Crystal Falls, struck a man named Johnson with his knife, he evidently intended to have him fall in two directions, but his skull was too thick. The knife started in at the top of Johnson's head, divided his forehead, nose and upper lip evenly, glanced from his upper teeth and came to a standstill on his breastbone. Larsen is in jail upon a charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Some people would argue that he accomplished it.
The mortgage sale of the stock of Cohn Bros., of Port Huron, was about to begin when small creditors swore out an injunction. They were afraid that they would be frozen out.
W. A. AUSTIN sold his Montague grocery store to Herren & Co., and creditors who were left out in the cold have attached property which he made over to his wife as he is trying to replenish the stock of the store, which is prudently left locked up.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Record of the Week.
FIRE DAMAGED FRIEDRICH'S music store at Grand Rapids \$5,000 worth.
DENTIST STEPHENS, of Owosso, found his wife lying dead in bed when he woke up.
MRS. LIZZIE GURNEY stumbled over a washtub at Grand Rapids and broke her arm.
JOHN KOTALA fell from a staging in the Cleveland mine and dislocated his spine.
They are prospecting for coal with a steam drill in Oregon Township, Laapeer County.
FRANK MARSH took cocaine at Battle Creek instead of in gripe medicine, but the doctors saved him.
REV. VICTOR H. HULBERT, a preacher without a parish, died suddenly of pneumonia at Battle Creek.
MISS KELLIE BELKNAP, daughter of the Congressman, was married at Grand Rapids to Charles E. Condit.
C. A. FLATT shipped 80,000 dozen eggs and three tons of butter and nine tons of poultry from Hubbardston during 1891.
A. E. KINGSLEY of Muskegon, has a "Washington" penny, one of the rarest of American coins, for which he has been offered \$20.
At Twin Lakes, a few miles from Kalamazoo, Charles Campbell, the 20-year-old son of a farmer, Jacob Campbell, broke through the ice and was drowned.
The Board of Directors in the Asylum for Criminal Insane at Ionia only costs 40 cents a day now, the lowest figure yet reached by any asylum in the State.
MIDDLEBURY, Shiawassee County, is infested with a poison fiend who goes around destroying people's valuable horses and cattle in a most mysterious way.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, a 60-year-old one-legged veteran, who enticed little girls into his candy store at Grand Rapids and misused them, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Jackson.
LYMAN W. D. COOK, ex-Sheriff of Livingston County, City Marshal of Howell, died of pneumonia, aged about 45 years. He was a member of the Tenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and a prominent Mason.
During 1891 there were 7,710 vessels that entered the Grand Haven district and 7,207 that cleared. In but three other districts in the country was that number exceeded—the Chicago, Milwaukee and New York districts.
Two NEW LOTTERIES are languishing in the Saginaw justice in consequence of being in contact with flower seeds for which they could not account. Wide-tired wagon wheels told a story that they could not dispute, so they owned up.
The Bar Association of Grand Rapids tendered a banquet to ex-Chief Justice Champlin and Justice Montgomery, of the Supreme Court. About sixty attorneys were present, and a number of speeches, full of eloquence and humor, were made.
AUGUST GERMAIN, a farmer of Watson, Allegan County, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a table knife. He had lost a great deal of sleep caring for his family, and was supposed to have been temporarily insane.
FIFTY years ago Mr. James M. Van Auker brought his blushing bride to the wilds of Shiawassee County, near Verona, and the other day they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary in good golden style. At that time they never dreamed of those old pioneer days.
AT Grand Rapids, Jacob Barth died of pneumonia. He was one of the best known Hebrews in the State, and had held high offices in masonic circles. Mr. Barth was treasurer of the Masonic Home Association, which has held nearly all the offices in the gift of the fraternity.
The Michigan Central Railway Company has purchased the Chicago and West Michigan Company's interest in the freight depot at Grand Rapids for \$100,000. The Michigan Central will build a brick depot next summer. The C. & W. M. C. built last year in connection with the D. L. & N.
JAY M. BARNES, who disappeared from Grand Haven, Dec. 12, is 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, but looks younger, weighs 110 pounds, has a light complexion and blue eyes, and wore, when he left, a dark suit, gray vest, and gold watch and chain. James Barnes of Grand Haven, his father, would like to learn his whereabouts.
FRANK STEIN accompanied Patrick Carey from Saginaw to Grand Haven, where the latter got time checks, amounting to \$110, cashed. When, later, Carey was found near Saginaw with his skull crushed with a stone and the money gone, Stein was suspected of the deed. Stein, however, was also a circumstance which connects John Sykes with the crime—the man arrested on suspicion at Crystal Falls.
Ionia people are going to joy with the buzz saw again. Just because they sometimes oversleep, they will place a chime whistle on the wagon works, to strike an ear-awake hourly hour in the morning, to awake babies and set them to screaming, but especially to disturb the fitful slumbers of the sick and turn the tide of life toward the grave. The fewer bells and whistles the longer and happier do people live.
When Herman Larsen, of Crystal Falls, struck a man named Johnson with his knife, he evidently intended to have him fall in two directions, but his skull was too thick. The knife started in at the top of Johnson's head, divided his forehead, nose and upper lip evenly, glanced from his upper teeth and came to a standstill on his breastbone. Larsen is in jail upon a charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Some people would argue that he accomplished it.
The mortgage sale of the stock of Cohn Bros., of Port Huron, was about to begin when small creditors swore out an injunction. They were afraid that they would be frozen out.
W. A. AUSTIN sold his Montague grocery store to Herren & Co., and creditors who were left out in the cold have attached property which he made over to his wife as he is trying to replenish the stock of the store, which is prudently left locked up.

On the following day efforts were made to dissuade him from joining the shooting party, but he insisted on doing so, saying that he felt equal to the exertion. After luncheon, however, he said that he felt compelled to return home and left the party going on foot.

CARDINAL MANNING.

The Noted Catholic Divine Passes to the Beyond.

Cardinal Manning, who, as was announced from London, was suffering from a severe cold, had the last sacrament of the church administered to him and soon after expired. Since the distinguished churchman was invested with the cardinal's hat, and forty years since he left the Established church, in which he had won high honors, for the Roman communion. He has in an eminent degree earned the love of the working people of England by the interest he has at

IMMENSE CEREAL YIELD.

The Amount of Grain Raised in 1891 Was the Largest Ever Known.

The chief statistician has computed that Iowa leads all other States in the value of the three principal cereals produced in 1891, and in this sense is the first agricultural State in the Union. The value of Iowa's wheat, corn, and oats of last year was \$154,000,000, the value of her corn crop alone being placed at \$105,000,000, of her oats crop at \$27,000,000, and of her wheat crop at \$22,000,000. The chief statistician points out that the value of these crops was equal to \$80 for each inhabitant of the State of Iowa.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

CHASE OF THE WALRUS.

Hunted for Its Oil, Which Is Inferior to the Whale's.

The oil of the walrus is the principal result of its chase, but this oil is inferior to that derived from seals, and less in quantity in proportion to the creature's bulk, the largest seal yielding over 500 pounds, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in Frank Leslie's. It is useful for the same purpose as whale oil, and the most of it goes, presumably, to adulterate the better product. No statistics are at hand, but the amount taken must still be very considerable, since all whaling vessels go prepared to save such walrus as they come across. They have special boats for the chase of the sea horse.

1880.

Record of the Week.

FIRE DAMAGED FRIEDRICH'S music store at Grand Rapids \$5,000 worth.
DENTIST STEPHENS, of Owosso, found his wife lying dead in bed when he woke up.
MRS. LIZZIE GURNEY stumbled over a washtub at Grand Rapids and broke her arm.
JOHN KOTALA fell from a staging in the Cleveland mine

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Motto for Congressmen: "Put a bill in the slot and get an appropriation—maybe."

Ir Henry Watterson does not quiet down soon an impression will get abroad that his goddess is cross-eyed.

The shop of an undertaker in Candelaria, Nev., bears the following sign: "You kick the bucket. We do the rest."

The fact that Speaker Crisp was formerly an actor is not likely to aid him in his new position. If he had only been the interlocutor in a minstrel show, though!

It will cost nearly \$1,000,000, it is said, to put new wings on the White House. What we need more than this is new wings for certain politicians in that neighborhood.

Through your friends tell you that their latch-string is always out, we have noticed that if you call on them unexpectedly, you will get little else for your dinner but apologies.

A new edition of the Bible is being prepared by some American scholars. If they wish to dispose of modern skepticism they would better add a footnote giving the authority for that whale story.

Publishers of religious papers make a mistake when they try to force their publications upon unwilling people, as in the case of the Baptist editor with Col. Ingersoll. But Ingersoll's rude fling at the faith of a great denomination does not suggest that he has a higher plane as a gentleman than the impertinent editor.

Twenty prisoners in the Michigan penitentiary are to be released because of the decision that the law providing for indeterminate sentences—under which they were sent to prison—is unconstitutional. It is no new thing to see rascals go unpunished because of legal technicalities, but a wholesale release of convicts is a new thing even for quibbling lawyers.

France has lost no time in moving into line with Russia's policy, and has picked a quarrel with Bulgaria because that plucky little nation has expelled a French journalist, who was maligning all things Bulgarian. Will France now take the liberty of going up past the Sultan's forts into the Black Sea, with a view to giving Bulgaria a lesson? This would be pretty certain to bring about a disturbance in Europe.

KING LEOPOLD of Belgium, who passes for a very liberal monarch, has just been entertaining at lunch several hundred workmen long engaged on the repairs of one of his palaces. This is mentioned in the European papers as indicating a wondrous condescension of kingship. But it will hardly attain the end for which it was done. Belgium is filled with workmen's societies between which and monarchy there can be no reconciliation.

There is sore trouble in Harvard College because a secret society brands its novitiates on the arm with lighted cigars. "Six deep and savage burns from elbow to shoulder" is the way in which a young gentleman recently initiated into this organization of educated youth characterized the ordeal. Under the present theories of higher education the parent who sends a son to college should cultivate the same spirit of resignation to possible disaster manifested by him who sends his first-born to the war.

It may be felt that the action of the Belgian Government in prohibiting the exercise of hypnotism for exhibition unless permission is given by a special license costing 20,000 francs is a trifle arbitrary, but there can be no question of the general assumption that the hypnotic power is too dangerous to be a legitimate means of popular amusement. Physicians and scientists are still at liberty to make scientific investigations, but in Belgium, at least, there is to be no more idle trifling with the mysteries of hypnotism.

GERMAN newspapers are printing the assertion that the weight of the World's Fair buildings will cause them to break through the crust of the earth, with the result of precipitating the entire city of Chicago forty feet and submerging it under Lake Michigan. But nobody need stay away from the fair on this account. It is probable that the German papers are mistaken, but if their prophecy were fulfilled the city and the show would go on just the same. Chicago is not only a phoenix in a fire—it is a duck in a deluge. The elements are Chicago's most humble servants.

PROF. BILROTH, in an address in Vienna recently on casualties in battle, said that the percentage of combatants wounded by bombs or cannon balls on modern battlefields is slight compared with those incapacitated by rifle bullets. From observations of battles in the Franco-Prussian war he found that wounds inflicted by cavalry or artillery are comparatively rare. About 80 per cent. of all casualties were inflicted by bullet wounds, 15 per cent. came from artillery and 5 per cent. by the saber or bayonet. Furthermore, it is a fallacy to suppose that the majority of wounds caused by artillery or bombs end fatally. The deduction is that the principal

study of army surgeons should be directed toward relieving wounds caused by rifle bullets.

W. R. GOODALL, a Chicago newspaper man, has just sold a play to Roland Reed which the actor declares gives him the best opportunity of his life for genuine comedy work. The play will be first given next spring at the Boston Museum and will doubtless score a splendid and immediate success. Boston does not produce much of anything nowadays in the way of literary or dramatic art, but what it has lost in the creative faculty it has gained in the critical. Chicago is glad to write books and plays for Boston—proud of the honor and confident of the verdict—Boston naturally demands what Chicago gives—the best.

In the case of Kraus, the New York druggist's boy who sold oxalic acid for salts, the proprietor of the pharmacy who left an ignorant youth in charge is the one that should be prosecuted. Important lessons are often conveyed in the "true words spoken in jest" in humorous writings. Charles Dickens excelled in the art of conveying needed public monitions in this way. In *Bardwell vs. Pickwick* a dispensing chemist—whom the judge refused to excuse from serving on the jury said: "My lord, there will be murder. I have left, to come here, my shop in charge of a young assistant whose prevailing opinion is that eripson salts and oxalic acid are the same thing."

CHINA, as was expected, will take no part in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. It is to be regretted, because the Chinese exhibit at the Centennial was one of the most beautiful and interesting of all. The exhibition, however, will be a success. Attention is being directed to it all over the world. New York is now coming forward, and although the Sun is doing its best to prevent an appropriation being made by that State, its opposition will not avail. New York is a great State and a wealthy one. It owes its prosperity almost entirely to the rest of the country—particularly the West. New York cannot afford to be mean or small in matters of this kind.

It is now time to call John Chinaman to a halt. The Chinese "rebellion" appears to be another name for a deliberate wholesale attack upon civilization, wherever it has taken root in the mis-called Celestial Empire. If China expects to escape punishment for such misdeeds as the slaughter of more than a thousand native Christians, the massacre of missionaries, and the spreading throughout the empire of documents reviling Christianity, she will find herself vastly mistaken. Let us hope that the United States will be represented in Chinese waters, when the time comes to bring John back to his senses, by at least two or three good war ships. John is anything but Celestial just now.

It has always been cause of wonder that in the act of Congress authorizing the World's Fair the women's portion of the national body was designated the board of "lady" managers. With precisely like right the commission should have been called the board of "lord" managers. "Lady," whatever its original source, when used in conjunction with public duty means in good English the wife of a lord. We dispensed with "lady" in this country a little more than a hundred years ago. Man is the noblest work of God, and woman is correlative of man. President Palmer said at the Delmonico banquet that he regretted the mistake. To express this regret—which every person not illiterate or vulgar, if American, must feel—in so conspicuous a place and make no effort to correct the implied flunkeyism, which is laughable as well as vulgar, is not becoming the most distinguished national officer of the World's Fair. Let the official designation be altered by authority to the Women's Board, World's Columbian Exposition. Does President Palmer know that another egregious error was committed in issuance of commissions to the women? They were described as "Mrs. General Tom Thumb, etc., instead of by the names they bear as women, not as wives or daughters or widows or other relatives of men having no relation to the World's Fair. Since the fair is to stun the world with its wonders, it would be well to have all its incidents arranged decently.

THE PASHA AND HIS WATCH.
On the occasion of the Empress Eugenie's visit to Cairo in 1869, Nubar Pasha, was presented by Napoleon III. with a valuable watch richly set with diamonds. This watch he was in the habit of laying before him on the table during the meetings of the council which were generally held in the evening. At one of the sittings the electric light suddenly went out. When it was turned on again Nubar's watch had disappeared. The Pasha scrutinized the faces of his colleagues one after the other, but not one winced under his gaze. At length he said: "Gentlemen, the watch that, according to my custom, I had lying here before me, has been removed. The door is locked on the inside, nobody has entered the room in the meantime, and nobody has gone out. I attribute the loss of the watch to a bad joke or a fit of abstraction on the part of one of you gentlemen. I will now turn out the light once more, feeling convinced that when it is turned on again the watch will be found in the usual place." The light was then put out. When it shone brightly a minute later, not only was the place where the watch had lain still vacant but Nubar's bejeweled inkstand, a present from Victor Emmanuel, had also vanished. Nubar Pasha never saw these articles again.—National Zeitung.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Same Thing—He Couldn't Afford To—On One Condition—Two Opinions—And That's a Fact, Etc., Etc.

"I see," he began, as he entered the office of a plumber, "that some one has invented a cut-off or valve or syphon by which a water-pipe is prevented from freezing, no matter how much exposed."

"Yes," softly replied the plumber.

"Good thing."

"Very likely."

"Come into general use?"

"When it does you plumbers will have to take a back seat, eh?"

"No," Takes two pounds of solder just the same, and we get in three hours' extra work."—(Detroit Free Press.)

HE COULDN'T AFFORD TO.
Mr. Suburb—Well, I was never more surprised in my life. I had a long and serious talk with a stranger whom I met on the train, and who do you think he was?

Editor Weekly Fun—Give it up.

"He was Mr. Button-buster, one of your chief humorists."

"What about him?"

"Why, he didn't crack a joke all the time we were together."

"His jokes are worth \$5 apiece."—(New York Weekly.)

ON OXLEY CONDITION.
Trump to lady of the house—I'm starting to death! Can I die out in the barnyard?

Lady of the House (graciously)—Yes; if you won't crawl under the barn.

TWO OPINIONS.
"Yes," said the village oracle, as he looked around the grocery store and fixed the power of his eye on the only man present, "it's my belief that the world is growing worse, and that even in this village there's a deal of evil—that every man in it would thrive if he got a chance—present company excepted, of course."

"Well, now," responded his auditor, "my belief's just the opposite. I don't think there's a man in the village would thrive if he got the best chance in the world—present company excepted, of course."

There was no more to be said.—(New York Press.)

AND THAT'S A FACT.
Although it causes one to sneeze much more than one is pleased at, this grip is plainly a disease.

That isn't to be sneezed at.—(New York Press.)

ENGLISH.
"Your husband borrows a great deal of trouble, it seems to me, Mrs. Blue."

"Yes, but he is ungrateful with it. He always shares it with me."

HIS ACTIONS BELIED HIS REPUTATION.
"I've always heard that you were of a generous disposition, John," said the maiden, as her lover almost hugged the breath out of her; "but I can hardly believe it."

"Why can't you?"

"Because I find you always near and grasping."—(New York Press.)

THE PARTING.
It was 3 o'clock p. m., and George Montgomery had been spending the afternoon with sweet Lillian Luray.

"Good-by, darling," he said, fondly, as they stood in the darkened vestibule.

"Good-by, George," she murmured, nestling her head in the time-honored place.

"Good-by."

"Good-by."

In every parting, dearheart, there is the image of death," he whispered, holding her close and kissing her passionately, "and we may never meet again."

"Oh, George, darling," she said, clinging to him most fiercely.

"Who knows, my own what may happen between this hour and when we meet again?"

"Mizpah," she breathed, and threw her arms about him convulsively.

"Yes, darling," he spoke tremulously, "let us keep that word as our shield and armor."

"And you will come back to me; to your own little loving Lillian, George; the same beautiful and brave George you have always been?"

"Trust me, Lillian, darling; trust your George."

"Oh, darling," she said, strong in the faith of women, "I do trust you. How could I love you so if I did not?" and she kissed him fondly.

"Then I shall come again, Lillian, my own."

"But when, George? When?" she asked anxiously.

"At 8 this evening, darling."

"Oh, George," she waited, "will it be so long as that? So long, so long?"

He took her in his strong arms, tenderly.

"Darling," he whispered, "make it 7.30."

And it came to pass as he had spoken.—(Detroit Free Press.)

DESPERADOES EXCHANGE REMINISCENCES.
"Yes, I was a great desperado in my day," said the reformed train robber, shaking his head sadly and with much humility. "I once held up a whole train-load of passengers single-handed and alone."

"That was quite a feat," said the retired auditor, with a dreamy far-away look in his eye, "but I once knocked down a whole railroad."—(Chicago Tribune.)

THE POWER AND THE REAPER.
Old Moneybags, his whole life through, Worked—stormy days and sunny; And now his heir is working, too. To spend the old man's money.

BAD MUSIC.
May—Now, wouldn't you call Professor Pounder's music heavenly?

Frank—Possibly; it's certainly quite unearthly.

HAD A BETTER JOB.
Employer (impulsively)—Miss De Pinkie, Clara, will you marry me?

Pretty Typewriter—What? "And give me my \$20 a week salary? Not much."—(New York Weekly.)

SEEMED CONCLUSIVE.
Pebbley—Of all the foot beggars I ever saw that blind man is the worst.

Timberline—What has he done?

Pebbley—About every day I have to call him down for wearing spectacles.

AFRAID OF IT.
"Will you pass the butter, Mr. Wickwim?"

"Not if I see it in time to turn and go the other way, madam."

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

SCRAP BOOKS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Many Valuable Suggestions to Teachers—Personal Neatness on the Part of School Children Should Always Be Enforced Upon—Teaching Geography.

Untidy Children.

In every school, in every class, there are specimens of untidy children who are untidy in regard to their persons, their desks, the floor, their work. Neatness in regard to the person is, perhaps, the most important, as it influences all the rest. It is unreasonable to expect neat, clean work from a pupil with dirty hands.

In many instances the teacher has to contend with the influences of the home. In some of the poorer sections of the city, where the mother is away from home, working all day, and the father, perhaps no one is left in charge, the child runs off to school without any care being taken that his hands and face are washed and his hair brushed. In such cases the teacher must be very careful not to waste his feelings, and to save these little ones are exceedingly sensitive. Often a kind word spoken in private will make a great change in the appearance of the child. Then a cheerful word of encouragement will make him feel that you notice and appreciate the improvement. If the child's self-respect can be aroused, the teacher has a strong ally.

There is another class whose mothers are glad to get them out of the way, and start the child on his way to school. The child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

SCRAP BOOKS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Many Valuable Suggestions to Teachers—Personal Neatness on the Part of School Children Should Always Be Enforced Upon—Teaching Geography.

Untidy Children.

In every school, in every class, there are specimens of untidy children who are untidy in regard to their persons, their desks, the floor, their work. Neatness in regard to the person is, perhaps, the most important, as it influences all the rest. It is unreasonable to expect neat, clean work from a pupil with dirty hands.

In many instances the teacher has to contend with the influences of the home. In some of the poorer sections of the city, where the mother is away from home, working all day, and the father, perhaps no one is left in charge, the child runs off to school without any care being taken that his hands and face are washed and his hair brushed. In such cases the teacher must be very careful not to waste his feelings, and to save these little ones are exceedingly sensitive. Often a kind word spoken in private will make a great change in the appearance of the child. Then a cheerful word of encouragement will make him feel that you notice and appreciate the improvement. If the child's self-respect can be aroused, the teacher has a strong ally.

There is another class whose mothers are glad to get them out of the way, and start the child on his way to school. The child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

SCRAP BOOKS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Many Valuable Suggestions to Teachers—Personal Neatness on the Part of School Children Should Always Be Enforced Upon—Teaching Geography.

Untidy Children.

In every school, in every class, there are specimens of untidy children who are untidy in regard to their persons, their desks, the floor, their work. Neatness in regard to the person is, perhaps, the most important, as it influences all the rest. It is unreasonable to expect neat, clean work from a pupil with dirty hands.

In many instances the teacher has to contend with the influences of the home. In some of the poorer sections of the city, where the mother is away from home, working all day, and the father, perhaps no one is left in charge, the child runs off to school without any care being taken that his hands and face are washed and his hair brushed. In such cases the teacher must be very careful not to waste his feelings, and to save these little ones are exceedingly sensitive. Often a kind word spoken in private will make a great change in the appearance of the child. Then a cheerful word of encouragement will make him feel that you notice and appreciate the improvement. If the child's self-respect can be aroused, the teacher has a strong ally.

There is another class whose mothers are glad to get them out of the way, and start the child on his way to school. The child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work as for improvement, the prospect of having the paper, if neat, pinned to the desk, is a good thing. In the case of the child, though clean at starting, has time to change his appearance before presenting himself at school. So I have found a place of soap—a very convenient article of school furniture.

It is well to speak to the class about washing before coming to school—brushing their hair, cleaning their boots and finger nails.

A cross on the paper, not so much for good work

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

If anything can loosen England's grip on India it will be the Russian grip.

If a fool knows a secret, he tells it because he is a fool; if a knave knows one, he tells it whenever it is his interest to do so.

"Chicago," says Edgar Saltus, "has two suburbs—New York and San Francisco." Clearly the vision of Mr. Saltus is as long as his stories.

This man who threw the bomb at Sage had none of the popular vices. There is authority, however, for the statement that the man without vices has no virtues.

An electric car in Pittsburgh collided with a beer wagon and killed two men. It is possible the same result would have ensued if it had been loaded with Bibles.

If the job of looking after Mexico and keeping its revolutionists on their own side of the line can be turned over to Texas it will be done with neatness and dispatch.

W. D. Howells is to be paid \$17,000 a year to write for the Cosmopolitan Magazine. It is to be hoped that anarchists and other conspirators will learn from this that no plots pay.

The World's Fair was all very well, but the most promising outlook for a rush of New York swells to Chicago comes from the announcement that Dr. Keeley will move his headquarters there.

The Rev. MacQuary, the original heretic of that large body of skeptics who flourished some months ago, is married. Wonder if he'll have the pluck to deny the inerrancy of his wife when she is around.

The Weather Bureau is seeking a suitable design for a seal. How would an umbrella and a bright shining sun do? The man who follows the advice of the bureau is very apt to get these two articles together.

Royal princelings are now almost as numerous in England as brigadiers were in Washington during the war. It seems that it is not possible for one princeling to shoot at a bevy of quail without shooting out another princeling's eye.

Make negation, more Epicurean infidelity, as Lord Bacon most justly observes, has never disturbed the peace of the world. It furnishes no motive for action; it inspires no enthusiasm; it has no missionaries, no crusades, no martyrs.

It is in those acts called trivialities that the seeds of joy are forever wasted, until men and women look around with haggard faces at the devastation their own waste has made, and say the earth bears no harvest of sweetness, calling their denial knowledge.

Manner is one of the principal external graces of character. It is the ornament of action, and often makes the commonest offices beautiful by the way in which it performs them. It is a happy way of doing things, adorning even the smallest details of life.

Prude often miscalculates, and more often misconceives. The proud man places himself at a distance from other men. Seen through that distance, others perhaps appear little to him. But he forgets that this very distance causes him also to appear equally little to others.

The name of Scandal has been added to the lengthening list of clever and favorite actors who have succumbed to the strain of stage life and broken down in their prime. And yet there seems to be nothing in the career of a successful comedian which should make this calamity so frequent.

Frize-fighting is a thing to be denounced, but when two men like Mitchell and Slavin come to this country without leaving their mouths on the other side, there is a relic of barbarism left in human nature which suggests that these men, if they get professional engagements, should be promptly thumped into a sweet slumber.

The power to throw a stone or to wield an ax successfully requires a certain kind of self-mastery, a concentration of forces, a strict attention to the matter in hand. When we come to the far more complicated and varied duties and projects of life, the power over self necessary to pursue them effectively must be proportionately extensive and complete.

It will be something of a revelation to persons familiar with the estimated expenditures of the Columbian exposition to learn that the total cost of the great international fair at Paris was but \$2,300,000. Making full allowance for the greater cheapness of labor in France it is still evident that the Chicago World's Fair is conceived upon a scale that will fairly dwarf the Paris exposition, magnificent as that was.

These efforts, good in themselves, to make learning easy to the pupil have not always had the best results. They have too often had their end and aim in the case, not in the mental progress of the student. Help too frequently and indiscriminately given obscures the direct necessity of a personal

struggle and enervates the mind. While the hand fight with a difficult problem is a wholesome tonic, and gives new power and vigor to the next attempt. Even a defeat under these conditions is better than an easy success due to others.

There is a theory among people who lack experience that a wife believes everything her husband says. There is nothing in it. A wife is usually more suspicious of her husband than of any other person, and it is the joy of her life to catch him in a lie. She usually has a good many ways of her life to rejoice over, too. A man is always lying to his wife. He is compelled to. If a man could be as good as a woman expects him to be, no woman would be fit to live with him, he would be so nice.

A girl of 16 or 17 sails along the streets as though she owned the earth, and there is a certain something about her indicating that she feels too good for any use, but she will not own more than half the earth by the time she is 23, and none of it by the time she is 30. No girl should imagine that she will always retain the brightness and vivacity of 16. There never was a girl of 16 who was not good-looking and more or less saucy. In the height of their popularity they should conduct themselves in such a manner that they will have friends when they need them.

The wisdom of giving while you live, in favor of which Mr. Gladstone spoke so vigorously not long ago, is demonstrated anew by the action of the Drexels. That philanthropic family has given \$5,000,000 in thoroughly useful and practical public works, and has been able to direct the expenditure of the money as it intended that it should be used. That was better than leaving the five millions in a will and having no part in the administration of the charity. And another benefactor who believes in giving while he lives, Mr. G. W. Childs, has just presented his superb collection of manuscripts and autographs to the institution founded by the Drexels.

At last the judicial theater of the girl's high hat at the theater is to be determined. A Minneapolis manager has been sued by a drummer whose view of the stage was obstructed by two enormous hats, under which were women sitting in front of him. The usher wouldn't give him another seat, and his imperial highness in the box office wouldn't give him his money back, so he has gone and asked the courts whether going to the theater is necessarily a jug-handled scheme, all on one side, with the handle toward the manager. The metropolitan public will watch the Minneapolis court news for the next few years with feverish interest. We say "years" advisedly, because everybody knows that Justice's heel is made of lead; but her slowness will be forgiven if, when she raises her iron hand to do the smiting, she smites the high theater hat off the head of the woman who sits in front of everybody at the play.

It has been soberly and gravely proposed by various more or less eminent personages, to impose upon all bachelors over thirty-five years of age a tax to be used for the support of old maid. In Wyoming, at least, the idea seems to be seriously entertained. It may well be questioned, however, whether this measure will have the hoped-for effect, that of making these tardy fellows so ashamed as to cause them to rush into matrimony with greater promptitude. In fact, such a measure is more likely to act like prohibitory laws, and have the opposite effect. A Minneapolis woman has also inaugurated a movement that is likely to nullify the effect of any special tax or other measure that may be enacted to discourage bachelorhood and encourage matrimony. She has actually sued and recovered judgment against a man for thirty dollars for meals furnished him while he was courting her and endeavoring to discover if she was the sort of a woman with whom he could live happily. This precedent opens up new dangers for the young man who is on matrimony bent, and is certain to cause all bachelors of maturer years to shrink still further from evincing more than a friendly interest in young women. If it is to be considered good law that a man who visits a young woman and accepts an invitation to remain to dinner can subsequently be compelled to pay for the dinner, it will have a tendency to discourage the men from even visiting ladies whose suitability for marriage they may be desirous of investigating. In view of this new and hitherto unthought-of danger with which courtship has been surrounded, the average young man will be inclined to cling more closely to "single blessedness."

Florida sponge-fishermen detect the presence of sponges by means of a water-glass, which is a simple contrivance, it being a clear piece of glass inserted in the bottom of a bucket. The bucket is thrust into the water, and, looking through the glass, the sponge-hunter can clearly distinguish any object on the bottom of the sea, even if the water be rough. The sponges are gathered with a pole from eighteen to forty feet long with three-pronged iron claws at the end.

Coinage in 1890. The coins struck in the mints of the world in 1890 were of less value than those coined in 1889. According to a statement just issued, England coined the greatest quantity of gold and the United States the most silver.

Two blue gum trees in Australia measure 435 and 450 feet in height.

PLAIN-LOOKING GIRLS.

THEY SHOULD DRESS WITH RICHNESS AND TASTE.

Anxious and Bewailing Mothers Should Do for Their Plain-Looking Daughters What the Fairy Godmother Did for Cinderella—Some Exquisite Styles for Young Ladies.

Dress Them Richly.

QUESTION which often agitates the minds of mothers is: What shall we do with our plain daughters? Every body wants the prettiest ones. Attention, invitations and presents galore are showered upon them, but we sit and wait in vain for some good fairy godmother to rescue our Cinderella from these anxious and bewailing mothers, says our fashion writer, is to do for the plain-looking daughters exactly what the fairy godmother did for Cinderella. Dress them as richly and becomingly as possible, study their good points—for what girl has not some good points—and above all impress upon their minds the necessity of making a greater effort to please than is required of her more favored sister. If the plain girl has a good figure, take good care that it be accentuated. If her strong point be her complexion, exercise the greatest skill and care in selecting the proper tones to enhance its beauty. The plain girl often has what is known as style. In that case, the mother should sit up nights thinking out ways and means to impress upon their minds the necessity of making a greater effort to please than is required of her more favored sister. If the plain girl has a good figure, take good care that it be accentuated. If her strong point be her complexion, exercise the greatest skill and care in selecting the proper tones to enhance its beauty. The plain girl often has what is known as style. In that case, the mother should sit up nights thinking out ways and means to impress upon their minds the necessity of making a greater effort to please than is required of her more favored sister.

Not for a lump sum of house dress. Nothing can be prettier than the modish gray crepons of a soft steel tone, but, made up over so fastidiously, it will not help the plain girl out. She may still remain somewhat of a disappointment to her solicitous mamma, who so often wonders where her daughter got that plainness from. Let her not despair, the crepon needs something to set it off, to give it character. The thing is easily managed. Make it up with a dark-green velvet corset, having long basques, and cross the ends of the corset stylishly over the bust, then edge this velvet addition with jet, and you can at once impart to the plain costume the very something which it needed in order to help the plain girl out. The collar, too, I should have added, must be velvet.

There is this consolation about the plain girl, that while she may be more difficult to dress effectively than her pretty sister, yet when you do hit her peculiar style the surprise is as startling as it is pleasing. Although this is of all times the time to dance, yet many of our fashionable ladies never attempt that most difficult of feats, the waltz. There is but one thing more difficult to do than to waltz gracefully, and that is to waltz gracefully but with a partner who is not a waltzer. Hence many there are who go to balls as they go to concerts, not for the music's sake, but for the occasion's sake. Nothing puts the dotted on the "if" of an elegant ball dress so much as a stylish collar, arranged to suit the shape of the head and the contour of the features. In fact, it is an indispensable adjunct to evening dress and is justly regarded as the crown sign of culture and refinement. The exquisite floral ornaments, which the art of to-day fashions so like nature herself, make charming decoration for the hair, either in coronal or wreath shape. The novel dress run in daisies, tiny roses and forget-me-nots and are altogether dainty and refined.

My last illustration pictures a very becoming light-gray felt, ornamented with a ruche of white fallie ribbon having a small roll of coral-colored velvet running down the center and holding it in place. At the back on the turned-up rim there is a bow of yellow velvet and draped fallie ribbon. To the right is placed two small birds, with long extended wings.

See how charming round hats in velvet trimmed with velvet ribbon-wise in front and a Prince of Wales aigrette at the back. The capotes still retain their pasty cook's crowns, the brims being lathered as to retain the bent of the crown. The Russian toque in encheilla is also much affected, and sometimes has a bit placed at the front. Muff of the same fur, which also appears as trimming on the velvet jacket, the latter opening on a plastron of the chinilla.

A surprising phenomenon occurred the other day in Warren, Ohio. A young man took refuge under a maple tree during a thunder-storm. Lightning struck the tree and killed the man. An examination of him disclosed the amazing fact that the lightning had photographed on various portions of his body pictures of the branches and leaves of the tree.

around the neck. She thus stands clad in her own beauty, and, although she may apprehend its claim, she hasn't the necessary guide to attempt to please for the mere pleasure of pleasing.

Incidents of the Inaugural Meeting at the Independence Kite-Shaped Track—How to Cool a Trotter—Essential Qualities of a Successful Breeder.

Chestnut Wilkes.

numbered four, and every horse was a heat-winner before the judges awarded the man-ys. For three exciting heats the struggle was between Forest 2, an ex-come-mony favorite, Williams' good mare Epithet and the bay horse Silas G. Then the race took a turn. McHenry's entry, a large, magnificent formed and richly colored chestnut stallion, who had come out somewhat rank, after bringing the race while the race was young now toned down and seemed positively to improve under the grueling ordeal of divided heats, as he gave battle to the leaders in the next succeeding mile.

When the horse comes in rub him all over, from his ears to his tail and down to his knees, with wash as near the temperature of his body as possible. To make this wash last, rub with various two parts pure witch hazel and three or four times as much soft water as the combined quantity of alcohol and witch hazel. Every muscle should be rubbed thoroughly. Throw a medium weight blanket over the horse now, and let him stand until you have put the bandages on. Use the same wash for the legs as for the body, but have it cold.

After putting the wash on the legs rub them well with the palm of the hand, always moving the hand never up. Put bandages on immediately after the rubbing. Rub all his heels perfectly dry, with clean, dry rags; care should be taken in this, as cracked heels are very stubborn and often lay a horse up for the season. Throw the blanket back from his head, and scrape out all the wash that remains. Most of it will have entered to pores of the body.

Cover up his shoulders and scrape the rest of the body; take a clean, dry rag and rub him over lightly, always rubbing with the hair as much as possible; now put a light hood on him and an extra blanket over his loins, and after looking after his heels again, walk him out for about five minutes; then bring him in, and should he have broken out in white while walking, scrape him again lightly, after which give him another light rubbing for say four or five minutes, when he should again be walked for about ten minutes, and again taken in and rubbed slightly, after which put on lighter blanket and continue to reduce the weight as the heat leaves the body.

Great Two-Year-Olds. Notwithstanding the remarkable progress made within ten years in breeding trotters and developing early speed, the two-year-olds of the 2-year list are scarce, and any two-year old that trots in 2:30 in a race must be regarded as a horse of rare and exceptional precocity and promise. In 1877 the great Wilkes mare So-So trotted each two-year-old record of 2:31 and set the world aghast, and this record stood unbroken until 1880. Among some of the best horses of the day we find those that were great two-year olds. So-So has proved a splendid brood mare, producing All-So, record of 2:31 and set the world aghast, and this record stood unbroken until 1880. Among some of the best horses of the day we find those that were great two-year olds. So-So has proved a splendid brood mare, producing All-So, record of 2:31 and set the world aghast, and this record stood unbroken until 1880.

There is no business in the world that requires as perfect knowledge, as thorough training, or the combination of as many essential qualities, both natural and acquired, to make it successful as that of breeding horses. To become so a man must be able to handle a horse. This does not mean that he must be able to tell a horse from a street-car, or a draft horse from a thoroughbred, but that he must be able to tell a glance the degree of perfection at all points that the animal has attained. He must know what lines, crosses, and combinations are most likely to bring the best results, and why they will do so. He must know how to buy and handle his brood mares, how to feed them, and how to manage them during foaling time.

A FARMER can be as color-blind as they make him, but he generally knows when his peach orchard is attacked by the yellows.—Rochester Post-Express.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE STABLE AND TRACK.

Incidents of the Inaugural Meeting at the Independence Kite-Shaped Track—How to Cool a Trotter—Essential Qualities of a Successful Breeder.

Chestnut Wilkes.

numbered four, and every horse was a heat-winner before the judges awarded the man-ys. For three exciting heats the struggle was between Forest 2, an ex-come-mony favorite, Williams' good mare Epithet and the bay horse Silas G. Then the race took a turn. McHenry's entry, a large, magnificent formed and richly colored chestnut stallion, who had come out somewhat rank, after bringing the race while the race was young now toned down and seemed positively to improve under the grueling ordeal of divided heats, as he gave battle to the leaders in the next succeeding mile.

When the horse comes in rub him all over, from his ears to his tail and down to his knees, with wash as near the temperature of his body as possible. To make this wash last, rub with various two parts pure witch hazel and three or four times as much soft water as the combined quantity of alcohol and witch hazel. Every muscle should be rubbed thoroughly. Throw a medium weight blanket over the horse now, and let him stand until you have put the bandages on. Use the same wash for the legs as for the body, but have it cold.

After putting the wash on the legs rub them well with the palm of the hand, always moving the hand never up. Put bandages on immediately after the rubbing. Rub all his heels perfectly dry, with clean, dry rags; care should be taken in this, as cracked heels are very stubborn and often lay a horse up for the season. Throw the blanket back from his head, and scrape out all the wash that remains. Most of it will have entered to pores of the body.

Cover up his shoulders and scrape the rest of the body; take a clean, dry rag and rub him over lightly, always rubbing with the hair as much as possible; now put a light hood on him and an extra blanket over his loins, and after looking after his heels again, walk him out for about five minutes; then bring him in, and should he have broken out in white while walking, scrape him again lightly, after which give him another light rubbing for say four or five minutes, when he should again be walked for about ten minutes, and again taken in and rubbed slightly, after which put on lighter blanket and continue to reduce the weight as the heat leaves the body.

Great Two-Year-Olds. Notwithstanding the remarkable progress made within ten years in breeding trotters and developing early speed, the two-year-olds of the 2-year list are scarce, and any two-year old that trots in 2:30 in a race must be regarded as a horse of rare and exceptional precocity and promise. In 1877 the great Wilkes mare So-So trotted each two-year-old record of 2:31 and set the world aghast, and this record stood unbroken until 1880. Among some of the best horses of the day we find those that were great two-year olds. So-So has proved a splendid brood mare, producing All-So, record of 2:31 and set the world aghast, and this record stood unbroken until 1880.

There is no business in the world that requires as perfect knowledge, as thorough training, or the combination of as many essential qualities, both natural and acquired, to make it successful as that of breeding horses. To become so a man must be able to handle a horse. This does not mean that he must be able to tell a horse from a street-car, or a draft horse from a thoroughbred, but that he must be able to tell a glance the degree of perfection at all points that the animal has attained. He must know what lines, crosses, and combinations are most likely to bring the best results, and why they will do so. He must know how to buy and handle his brood mares, how to feed them, and how to manage them during foaling time.

A FARMER can be as color-blind as they make him, but he generally knows when his peach orchard is attacked by the yellows.—Rochester Post-Express.

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

What the President Considered the Most Important Occurrence in His Life.

One evening in the executive chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward, says the National Stockman. A point in the conversation suggesting, thought, Mr. Lincoln said, "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Mr. Seward.

"Well," said he, "I was about eighteen years of age—belonged, you know, to what they called down South, the 'scrub.' People who did not own land or slaves were nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I got the consent of my mother to go and constructed a flat-boat large enough to take a barrel or two of things that we gathered, with myself and a little bundle, down to New Orleans. A steamer was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves along the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new flatboat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any way, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks and looking at the different boats singled mine and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered somewhat modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you make us and our trunks out to the steamer?' said one of them. 'Certainly,' said I. I was glad to have the opportunity to earn something. I supposed they would give two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flatboat, the passengers sat down themselves on the trunks and I pushed them out to the steamer. They got on board and I lifted up their trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money."

"Gentlemen, you may think it a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me a trifle, but it was the most important occurrence in my life. I could scarcely credit that a poor boy, had earned \$1 in less than a day, and by honest work. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

THE THRUSH AND THE SNAIL.

How the Female Finally Managed to Swallow the Titbit.

"It is, I think, well to record the following observations of the intelligence of the thrush," says John Hayskyns-Abraham in a letter to Nature. "The first happened on June 28, 1895. I then saw, from the windows that look out on the little lawn north of my house, a thrush steadily stepping westward in front of the hedge that parts the lawn from the public road. The bird seemed to be intentionally making for a gravel path that, after passing almost close to the windows, bends to the northwest, toward the small gate of my front garden. It was bearing something in its bill. On coming to the path it attempted to break this on a stone. It did not succeed. It then tried another stone. This time it succeeded. Thereupon it flew away. On the spot I found a remarkably big stone imbedded in the path, and round it were scattered bits of gravel and shell. The bird had eaten the snail. The second of the observations I would note, and the more striking of the two, happened on June 5, 1890. I then was viewing the gravel path from the westernmost of the four windows. Just beneath me, standing on the path, was a female thrush. She had succeeded in breaking a snail shell. She had the snail in her bill. But, despite vigorous efforts, she could not swallow it. Up hopped a male thrush. Standing before the female, he opened his bill. He chewed the snail. He dropped it back into the female's ready bill. She swallowed it. The pair then trotted off, side by side, toward the small gate. I saw them no more."

westward in front of the hedge that parts the lawn from the public road. The bird seemed to be intentionally making for a gravel path that, after passing almost close to the windows, bends to the northwest, toward the small gate of my front garden. It was bearing something in its bill. On coming to the path it attempted to break this on a stone. It did not succeed. It then tried another stone. This time it succeeded. Thereupon it flew away. On the spot I found a remarkably big stone imbedded in the path, and round it were scattered bits of gravel and shell. The bird had eaten the snail. The second of the observations I would note, and the more striking of the two, happened on June 5, 1890. I then was viewing the gravel path from the westernmost of the four windows. Just beneath me, standing on the path, was a female thrush. She had succeeded in breaking a snail shell. She had the snail in her bill. But, despite vigorous efforts, she could not swallow it. Up hopped a male thrush. Standing before the female, he opened his bill. He chewed the snail. He dropped it back into the female's ready bill. She swallowed it. The pair then trotted off, side by side, toward the small gate. I saw them no more."

Great Two-Year-Olds. Notwithstanding the remarkable progress made within ten years in breeding trotters and developing early speed, the two-year-olds of the 2-year list are scarce, and any two-year old that trots in 2:30 in a race must be regarded as a horse of rare and exceptional precocity and promise. In 1877 the great Wilkes mare So-So trotted each two-year-old record of 2:31 and set the world aghast, and this record stood unbroken until 1880. Among some of the best horses of the day we find those that were great two-year olds. So-So has proved a splendid brood mare, producing All-So, record of 2:31 and set the world aghast, and this record stood unbroken until 1880.

There is no business in the world that requires as perfect knowledge, as thorough training, or the combination of as many essential qualities, both natural and acquired, to make it successful as that of breeding horses. To become so a man must be able to handle a horse. This does not mean that he must be able to tell a horse from a street-car, or a draft horse from a thoroughbred, but that he must be able to tell a glance the degree of perfection at all points that the animal has attained. He must know what lines, crosses, and combinations are most likely to bring the best results, and why they will do so. He must know how to buy and handle his brood mares, how to feed them, and how to manage them during foaling time.

A FARMER can be as color-blind as they make him, but he generally knows when his peach orchard is attacked by the yellows.—Rochester Post-Express.

A FARMER can be as color-blind as they make him, but he generally knows when his peach orchard is attacked by the yellows.—Rochester Post-Express.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lessons—Thoughts Worthy of Careful Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Herod's Prayer and Deliverance. The lesson for Sunday, Jan. 24, may be found in Isaiah 37: 14-21, 33-35.

INTRODUCTION.

was in a Sunday-school some time ago whose exercises took on an added interest because an occasional recitation was thrown in to give variety and emphasis to the service. It would be a capital thing to either close or open this lesson on the recitation of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

The letter. The thirty-sixth chapter of Isaiah along with the first of this presents the chronicles of the Assyrian general had already been once turned aside by Providence. Now he renounces his threats. Sennacherib renounces his prayer.—Spread, first meaning separate, i. e., unfold the letter.—Before the Lord. Hebrew: The face of the Lord.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

Herod. Called Eschelus by Jerome in the Douay. "Prayer" into the Lord. One meaning of pray is to judge, to discern, i. e., had recourse to God in his perplexity. God will his words, as he will his words. Herod's prayer was a prayer for the destruction of Sennacherib's proud boast with the recitation of some capable young man or lady of Byron's "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At the Institute of Sacred Literature at Farwell Hall the other day Prof. Zeno released the clouds of the lesson, and, by a gleaning away their test ropes and bow strings, that drove the Assyrians back. "A ray of darkness" out of Egypt. Compare with this the lesson for Sunday.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

More than two-thirds of the agricultural implements, aggregating \$120,000, imported to Natal, South Africa, last year, were from the United States.

"Secretary Foster is in deep water", says a Democratic exchange. But he can swim beautifully and the way he will get out of that water will astonish the Democracy.

He is a bold man who in the present state of public sentiment makes an attack upon the system of commercial reciprocity as proposed by Mr. Blaine and carried out by the present administration.—*Battle Creek Journal.*

Bichloride of Gold Keeley prescribes asafetida pills as a sure cure for the grip, "one pill four times a day." This is pretty hard on the poor pill, to say nothing of the patient.—*Det. Journal.*

It is useless to speculate regarding the course which will be pursued by the New York legislature. Hill and Tammany have stolen the majority and who can tell what thieves will do with stolen goods?—*Bay City Tribune.*

The United States senate is now run by 47 republicans, 39 democrats and 2 whigs. The house is made busy by 227 democrats, 99 republicans, 4 prohibitionists and 5 whigs, including Jerry, the soxman.—*Coffee Cooler.*

Three democrat congressmen from Michigan, Messrs. Chipman, Spout and Weadock, voted against the second Holman economy resolution. Will the esteemed Free Press please read these recalcitrants a lesson in the 5-cent method of running the government?—*Det. Tribune.*

The friendliness and co-operation of Peru, in case of war with Chili, is assured and will prove of great advantage, not on account of any help she could render in actual warfare, but in affording convenient and safe coaling stations. Peru has grievances against the arrogant Chilians, for which she is not able alone to enforce reparation.—*Det. Journal.*

The president's Chilian message is due in congress, according to schedule time, on Tuesday or Wednesday next. So far congress has instructed the conduct of the whole matter entirely to him, without any call for information, and the people as well have trusted him just as implicitly. They have patiently waited, and will sustain the presidency in whatever conclusion he forms.—*Det. Journal, Jan. 18th.*

The Philadelphia delegation to the national Republican convention is solid for James G. Blaine. The five congressional districts in that city held their conventions to choose their delegates and adopted stentorian resolutions of indorsement of "that peerless statesman and foremost Republican." It is indicative of what the entire state delegation will be.—*Det. Journal.*

The New England tobacco growers' association, in session at Hartford, Ct., gave the new tariff law a hearty indorsement. President Frye praised the law and said that it enabled the tobacco grower to do business at a profit. Resolutions were adopted looking to the formation of a national association, one of whose objects should be the "maintenance, defense and perpetuity of the leaf tobacco schedule as enacted by the last congress".—*Det. Journal.*

Senator Sherman, while at Pittsburgh on his return to Washington from Ohio, speaking of the Presidential outlook said that Secretary Blaine could have the nomination if he wanted it, but did not think his health would permit its acceptance. With Blaine out of the way, he thought President Harrison should be the nominee. This conforms with the views of Republicans in all sections of the country.

Austin, Tex., is making an effort to put up a woolen mill that will employ 200 operatives, but it would require a superhuman effort, if the Texas apostle of free trade had his way. Instead of making any demand for the output of such a factory, he would send the American people to England for its supply of woollens. When Texas finds room for woolen mills, it will find no room for free trade mills.—*Det. Journal.*

Thousands of soldiers are receiving a pension who owe it to the G. A. R. and yet they are selfish and keep out of the order, or don't pay dues. A comrade who can easily do his duty in this regard ought to consider it a pleasure. No comrade who is prudent and too poor to pay ought to be asked. Have you noticed that many times the old soldier has few to bury him outside his comrades?—*Coffee Cooler.*

Congressman Julius C. Burrows, of this State, in his address on "Reciprocity" before the Merchants' Association of Boston, on Tuesday evening of last week, (Mr. Burrows represented Secretary Blaine on the occasion referred to) gave a masterly and lucid interpretation of the subject. In closing he referred to the Democratic claim of similarity of the two doctrines in the following language: "I have heard it urged in some quarters, more vehemently than knowledge, that this doctrine of reciprocity, as declared and applied was an abandonment of the policy of protection and an acceptance of the tenets of free trade. Nothing could be more preposterous. There is not the remotest suggestion of free trade in it. It is fair trade, not free trade; we admit free of duty into the American market the things we do not and cannot produce, like tea and coffee, or things which, like sugar, cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to supply the whole, and in return therefor, secured reciprocal advantages in the markets of the countries supplying these articles.

Reciprocity strikes down no American industry, cripples no American enterprise. Reciprocity antagonistic to protection! Protection guards the home market; reciprocity reaches out to foreign markets. Protection establishes, builds up and maintains American industries; reciprocity opens a new outlet for the surplus products of our farms and factories. Protection gives employment to American labor; reciprocity enlarges the demand for the fruits of that labor, thereby insuring uninterrupted employment. In a word, protection is defense, reciprocity is conquest.

There is, therefore, no abandonment of the doctrine of protection, but rather an increased demand for its maintenance. Under the policy of protection and reciprocity, coupled with that other policy now happily inaugurated of building up our merchant marine and establishing swift and certain mail communications with the South American republics, there will be open to us a new market for the surplus productions of our farms and factories, we shall re-light the seas of the globe with the stars of our flag, and the American Republic will hold its place in the van of marching empire."

THE FEBRUARY PETERSON is one of the handsomest and best of the month's magazines. It opens with a showy fashion plate and fine full page engravings, one of which "The Belated Valentine" illustrates a very beautiful poem by Minnie Irving. "Up and Down East Anglia" by Roslyn K. Brooke is an interesting account of English Norfolk and Suffolk with a series of excellent illustrations. "An Involuntary Elopement" by Carrie B. Morgan is a dramatic story of western life effectively illustrated. "The Children's Fancy Dress Party" which gives clear directions for making the costumes, at a small cost. "His Mistake" by Kate Wallace Clements is a charming story. "The Confusion of Philosophy" will add to Alice Maude Ewell's rapidly growing reputation. "Folk Lore of Colored People" by E. A. Matthews is a very charming paper. The remainder of the contents are in keeping with the articles we have mentioned, and the whole set-up of the number would do credit to a periodical double the price. Terms, two dollars a year. Address, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Parlez-vous Francais? If you don't there certainly have been times when you wished that you could; and if you are anxious to learn to read and speak French, you should have the splendid article "French Without a Master", by Prof. A. de Rougemont or Chautauque University, published in DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for February. With the definite and practical instructions given in it, one cannot fail to acquire an accurate knowledge of French in an astonishingly short time. But this is not the only attraction of this superb number of this typical Family Magazine. The numerous illustrations, including a lovely photint of "Cupid and Psyche", are simply splendid; the stories are of exceptional merit; "At the House of a Florida 'Cracker'", handsomely illustrated, will interest everybody; "The Home of a Specialist", with numerous illustrations, furnishes practical and artistic ideas for building and furnishing a home; and "A Small Garden, and What It Produced" gives just the information needed by those who have little ground and yet like fresh vegetables.

As usual, there is something in this number for everybody, and everything is of the best; and this number is only a sample of what is furnished twelve times a year, for \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York City.

A democratic professional public man of the west about to visit the east, took occasion to make a speech which he concluded in these words: "The coming millions of the west want free trade, free silver and free land." (Tumultuous applause.) On his return after a very pleasant visit with Hill and Cleveland in the course of a few remarks on the occasion of a dinner he said: "I don't think we can get free trade and I don't think we can get free silver with a republican senate. The fact is I don't think the democracy of the west are quite as united on these questions as they used to be. But I have no doubt if we stick together we can win." (Applause by the dinner guests).—*Det. News.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair. Roll called. Members present, Wilson Hickey, Ball Township. L. J. Miller, South Branch " H. T. Shafer, Cen. Plains " John Hanna, Beaver Creek " John F. Hum, Grayling " George Fauble, Grove " Peter Aebli, Blaine " B. P. Sherman, Maple Forest " Chas. Barber, Frederic " On motion all bills read by the Clerk, was referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts. On motion the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 12, '92.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair. Roll called. Entire Board present. Minutes of previous session were read and approved.

Moved and supported that the bills read by the Clerk be placed in the hands of the proper committee. Carried.

On motion of Supervisor Aebli, the bond of Sheriff Wakely, was accepted, adopted and placed on file.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Hanna the communication of L. McHugh, was laid on the table.

On motion of Supervisor Hum, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to give committees time to work.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 13, '92.

Supervisor Shafer in the Chair. Roll called. Entire Board present. The minutes of previous session were read and approved.

On motion of Supervisor Hanna, the bills read by the Clerk were placed in the hands of the proper committee.

On motion of Supervisor Hanna, the sheriff was instructed to let contract for 125 cords of green Tamarack wood and 25 cords of dry wood, 18 inches long, to be delivered and piled up in the Court House yard. The dry wood to be piled up in the wood house.

The said contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and shall be advertised to receive bids for the same.

On motion of Supervisor Miller, the communication of L. McHugh was taken from the table and placed in the hands of a special committee to be appointed by the Chairman.

The Chair appointed Supervisors Aebli, Barber and Hickey as such committee.

Moved and supported that the report of the Committee on Finance be accepted and adopted, and spread upon the journal, in full.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Oct. 1, '90. To bal. bro't for, \$6,977.55
Amt. rec'd for tax, \$3,265.38
do from tips, 10,407.15
Penal fines, 81.50
Liquor Tax, 5,445.00
Justice's fees, 47.50
Prim. School fund, 1,011.59
Poor fund, 27.00
All other sources, 170.77

Total, \$27,076.84

Oct. 1, '91. By con't. ord. pd. \$12,531.91
By poor do 743.93
Liquor tax, 495.00
Justice's fees, 47.50
Paid Blaine Tp. 35.17
Grayling tp. 562.22
" Ball " 70.35
" Cen. Pl's " 83.56
" So. Br'ch " 44.64
" Bea. Crk " 61.62
" Map. For " 305.30
" Grove " 171.32
" Frederic " 125.35
" Aud. Gen'l. 79.25
To balance, 11,695.72

Total, \$27,076.84

Oct. 1, '91. To bal. on hand \$11,695.72

BLAINE TOWNSHIP.

Nov. 1, Lib. fd. pd. Tp. Tr. 6.07
May Pr. fd. do 13.00
May Library Fund, 1.47
Nov. Primary Fund, 14.63

Total, \$270.45

By balance, 305.62

Oct. By bal. forwarded, 8.66
Tax Collected, 8.56
May Lib. Fund, 92.85
Nov. Lib. Fund, 6.07
May Primary Fund, 13.00
June Lib. Fund, 1.47
Nov. Primary Fund, 14.63
Tax coll. Aud. Gen'l. 160.37

Total, 305.62

Oct. 1, 91. By bal. forwarded, 270.45

FREDERIC TOWNSHIP.

Dec. Pd Tp Tr. Prim. fund, 63.14
Jan. do do 63.30
May Lib. Fund, 6.30
July Liquor tax, 495.00
By balance, 696.10

Total, 1286.45

Oct. 1, By bal. forwarded, 215.46

Oct. Tax collected, 16.16
Nov. do 7.37
Dec. do 2.03
Jan. do 12.51
Feb. do 4.67
Mar. do 91.91
Apr. do 40.52
May do 39.32
July do 63.63
Dec. Primary school fund, 63.14
do do 53.90

HALLO! HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

If you are in need of a

KOAL, KOOK

—or any—

Wood Stove

—or if you want any—

HARD WARE, OR TIN WARE,

Then come and

Examine our Goods and Low Prices.

We are located next to the post office, where we will be pleased to show you a complete stock of Hard Ware and Tin Ware of any description. All kinds of tin, copper and sheet iron work promptly attended to.

We have a few more CAMP STOVES, which we will close out at very low prices.

A. KRAUS.

JAN. LIBRARY FUND. 631
JUN. LIBRARY FUND. 495.00
AUDITOR GENERAL. 342.00
Total. 1286.45
By balance forwarded, 606.10
Total. 680.35

1890. GROVE TOWNSHIP. \$
Dec. Prim. sch. fd. pd. Tp. Tr. 25.41
Dec. Lib. fund. 20.57
Jan. Pr. sch. fund. 22.10
Jan. Lib. fund. 2.49
May do 4.15
June delinquent tax. 110.73
By balance, 352.68
Total. 623.40

Oct. By balance forwarded 205.22
Oct. Tax collected, 6.72
Dec. do 31.41
Jan. do 11.23
Feb. do 17.32
Mar. do 6.02
Apr. do 26.15
May do 16.58
Sept. do 1.23
Oct. do 3.94
Dec. Primary school fund, 23.41
Dec. Lib. Fund, 10.57
Jan. Prim. school fund, 22.10
Jan. Lib. fund, 2.49
Tax coll. Aud. General, 133.68

Total. 523.40

Oct. 1, '91. By balance for'd. 352.08

MAPLE FOREST TOWNSHIP.

1890. \$
Dec. Prim. fd. pd. Tp. Tr., 68.27
Dec. Lib. fund. 16.34
Jan. Prim. fd. 29.80
Jan. Lib. fund. 5.38
Jan. delinquent tax, 214.41
By balance, 540.97
Total. 844.27

Oct. 1. By balance forwarded 145.91
Tax collected, 67.49
Dec. do 66.95
Jan. do 153.83
Feb. do 31.52
Mar. do 54.14
Apr. do 11.86
Sept. do 1.98
Dec. Prim. school fund, 22.10
Dec. Lib. fund, 19.34
Jan. Primary fund, 29.90
Jan. Lib. fund, 3.38
Tax coll. by Aud. Gen'l. 241.70

Total. 888.27

Oct. 1 '91 By balance forward 540.97

1/4 OFF. 1/4

H. JOSEPH.

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE STORE

Is Selling off his stock

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing

Goods, &c., at 1-4 off.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

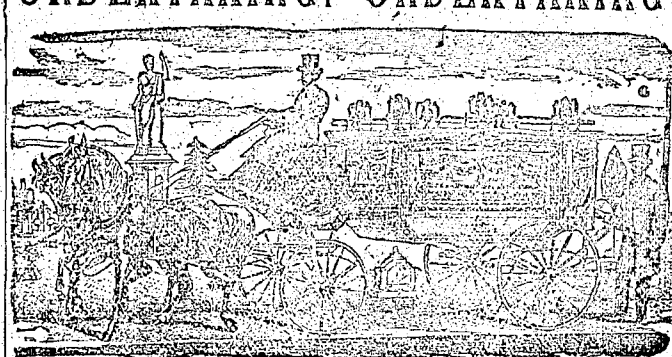
HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21 '91, tf

A. CROSS.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and 86 other Popular Ballads, in book form, size 8 1/2 x 11, Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 6880 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISERS or other agencies wishing to examine this paper, or to place an advertisement, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., at the advertising agency of LORD & THOMAS.

Solentific American Agency for

PATENTS

For information and free list of books write to HUNY & CO., 25 Broadway, New York. Obituary notices for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice of the date of issue in the Scientific American.

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly \$4.00 a year; \$10.00 six months. Address HUNY & CO., Publishers, 25 Broadway, New York.

Wayne County Savings

Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Offered at these banks for sale to the public. Dividends paid quarterly. For particulars apply to the bank. Blank orders and blanks for proceeds supplied without charge. All communications and inquiries will have prompt attention.

Mason, Mich. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at 45 to 49 Randolph St., at the advertising agency of LORD & THOMAS.

ABOUT THE OSTRICH.

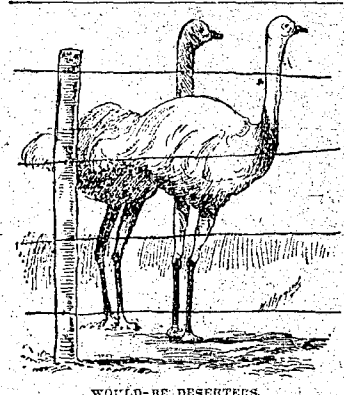
YOUNG BIRDS HATCHED IN LARGE INCUBATORS.

Their Raising Demands Much Care—How They Are Picked—A Business That Yields Almost 100 Per Cent. on the Money Invested.

Ostrich Farming.
The wife of an English ostrich-breeder in Cape Colony compares the young ostrich that has just cleared its nest to a hedgehog mounted on stilts and provided with a long neck. The feathers are nothing more than grayish bristles, while head and neck are covered with a fine, speckled down, soft as velvet. A difference of the sexes is not yet discernible in the plumage.

Very few ostriches are born nowadays out of captivity, for the fashion of the day has developed ostrich-breeding into one of the best-paying industries, which yields a handsome revenue to several countries, especially the deserts and waste lands of Southern Africa.

The valuation of the South African



WOULD BE DESERTERS.

export of ostrich feathers amounts to \$5,000,000 per annum. Hunting the birds has ceased entirely, for they threatened to become extinct in some localities, and a rational breeding is by far the most remunerative proceeding. The value of the feathers varies with their quality. During the second year of his existence a male bird furnishes \$250,000 worth of first-quality plumes, and about \$150,000 worth of second grade.

An ostrich farm yields from 30 to 50 per cent. on its original investment, and in prosperous times as high as 100 per cent., says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The rational breeding of the ostrich is of vast importance to Cape Colony. Years ago birds were exported to Australia with such a favorable result that the government of the Cape imposed a tax of \$500 per bird and \$25 for every unhatched egg for exportation tariff, in order to protect its own industry. This killed the export entirely.

In the year 1875 the number of tame ostriches in the Cape reached the astounding sum of 32,000, although the breeding of ostriches was not commenced until 1863. To-day that number has more than doubled itself, for in the meantime the incubators have been largely improved.

During the laying season, which comes with the end of the rainy period, the ostrich hen lays one egg every other day until she has deposited from fifteen to twenty eggs in the sand-pile nest, a quantity just large enough to cover the same with her body when hatching. By gradually taking away one egg after another, as we do with our hens, the big bird can be induced to lay on an average thirty eggs, and in exceptional cases even sixty eggs have been accumulated. These surplus eggs are artificially hatched in large incubators, but the eggs must be turned every day. In from eight to ten days the first signs of life are noticeable. Shortly before the young bird is ready to break the shell of its prison, which is between the forty-fifth and fiftieth days, a squeaking noise is heard within, and a constant pecking against the shell, which is as hard as a rock. In a little while he succeeds in punching a triangular hole through the shell, the little inmate tries hard to enlarge it, in order to become entirely liberated. If he is not very strong he must be helped in his attempt to escape. The artificial hatchings are always preferred to the natural ones.

These traditions were to the effect, furthermore, that two triangular stones marked the spot where Standish's remains were buried.

In 1899 stones answering their description were brought to light, and in April, 1891, duly authorized persons opened the supposed graves of the Standish family and examined the remains found therein.

Two of the skeletons were those of young women, two were boys, and one was that of a man, corresponding with the generally accepted physique of Standish, indicating very unusual strength and evidently that of a person well along in years.

From all the facts known the speaker, who was one of those present at the exhumation, deduced the inference that these were the graves of Standish, his two daughters—L. C., his daughter and daughter-in-law—and two sons named Charles and John, who died young.

The remains, said Mr. Hingman, were carefully placed in new caskets and reburied in the old graveyard.—Boston Globe.



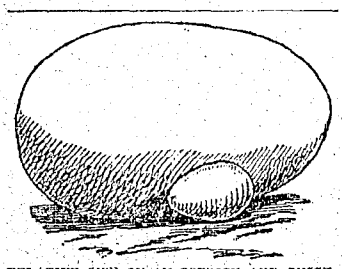
YOUNG OSTRICH AFTER LEAVING NEST.

It happens that just during the breeding time the ostriches have the most beautiful plumage, which suffers greatly from the hatching process and squating in the sand and dust. At the time when ostriches became prized very highly and artificial incubators were proportionately rare the surplus ostrich eggs were hatched by Hottentot women in large feather beds, an occupation which was much to the liking of these dames, so prone to a "dolce far niente" of such a prolonged period.

The raising of the young ostriches requires great care and patience and a large percentage of them die annually from diseases and other accidents. The ostrich is full grown when 5 years of age. It is then that the male bird has the most beautiful plumage of a black, satiny sheen. The female bird's feathers are light gray. The most valuable plumes hang in a delicate fringe all around the body of the bird. When the bird is 9 months old its feathers are plucked for the first time. At that time they are still stiff and narrow, with pointed tips, and do not give

any idea of the beauty of the later crops. During the second year they become much more likely, although still narrow and pointed. But at the third plucking they are soft and broad, as they should be.

On the large breeding farms men mounted on horses drive the birds



RELATIVE SIZE OF AN OSTRICH AND CHICKEN EGGS.

together for the plucking, for the ostriches are apt to stray far away from home. They are driven in detachments, first into a large fold and from this into a very small pen, the so-called picking-pen. In this latter the birds are so densely packed together that the dangerous individuals have no room for kicking, for the ostrich has power enough in his long legs to deal mortal blows with them.

THE BOTTLE IMP.

An English Hoax That Was Repudiated a Century and a Half Ago.

The bottle-imp hoax was one of the most gigantic of the many hoaxes and impostures played on the English people during the eighteenth century, says American Notes and Queries. The Duke of Montague, in the year 1749, laid a wager with another nobleman that he could jump into a quart bottle should come along, all London society would flock to see the wonder. In order to decide the bet the following advertisement was put in all the papers:

"At the new theater in the Haymarket on Monday next, the 10th inst., is to be seen a person who performs the several most surprising tricks following, viz. First, he takes a common walking-cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the music of every instrument now in use. Secondly, he presents you with a common wine bottle (which any of the spectators may first examine); he then places the bottle on a table in the middle of the stage, and he withdraws any equivocation goes into it in sight of all the spectators. While in the bottle he will sing all the popular songs of the day. During his stay in the bottle any person may handle it and see that it does not exceed a common tavern bottle in size.

This advertisement excited the curiosity of the people, and on the evening mentioned a prodigious number of people gathered in and around the Haymarket. Royalty went in disguise and beggars in their everyday clothes. Not more than half the crowd, the account says, could find seats in the great building. Finally the supposed conjuror appeared on the stage. The majority of these confidently expected to see him soon in the old-shaped bottle sitting on the table. Not until he brazenly told them that if they would pay double fare he would go into a pint bottle instead of a quart did it dawn upon them that they had been sold. A general row ensued, during which masks were removed by force and many aristocratic features exposed.

MILES STANDISH'S GRAVE.
It is said to be located in a Duxbury Churchyard.

Nathaniel Morton, secretary of Plymouth Colony, is authority for the statement that Standish was buried in Duxbury, which accords with Standish's will, in which he asked to be buried near his daughter and daughter-in-law "if he died in Duxbury."

Traditions of half a dozen families of the town, handed down from sire to son, locate the grave in the old churchyard between Hall's and Bayley's Corners, and this graveyard, in one corner of which stood the first church in Duxbury, is the only one mentioned in the early records.

These traditions were to the effect, furthermore, that two triangular stones marked the spot where Standish's remains were buried.

In 1899 stones answering their description were brought to light, and in April, 1891, duly authorized persons opened the supposed graves of the Standish family and examined the remains found therein.

Two of the skeletons were those of young women, two were boys, and one was that of a man, corresponding with the generally accepted physique of Standish, indicating very unusual strength and evidently that of a person well along in years.

From all the facts known the speaker, who was one of those present at the exhumation, deduced the inference that these were the graves of Standish, his two daughters—L. C., his daughter and daughter-in-law—and two sons named Charles and John, who died young.

The remains, said Mr. Hingman, were carefully placed in new caskets and reburied in the old graveyard.—Boston Globe.

Armoring of Ships.
The limit in the heaviness of armor applied to ships may perhaps have been reached, and it seems natural that its development having run a course much like that of the armor of men, may come eventually to a similar end. In the middle ages, when gunpowder was first introduced, the armor of knights and men at arms was gradually increased in weight to meet the new weapons. As the quality of powder and the guns improved armor was added to until it reached a point where if a knight was unhorsed it required several squires to get him into the saddle again, or if a man fell he could not pick himself up unaided. The next step was to limit the armor to the more vital portions, retaining only the cuirass and helmet. Finally even these were thrown away. Somewhat similar may be the transition in modern navies. The guns having beaten the armor, ships may have to discard their coats of mail and rely upon offense as the best protection, just as intelligent pugilists defend themselves by the counter rather than by the simple guard.

Strange Conduct of a Squirrel.
One day in October last, while walking through a public park, I came suddenly on a remarkable sight. A reddish animal was careering in rapid circles around a wood-pigeon stationed on the ground, and which, in a dazed fashion, kept turning slowly round and round to watch the weird performance. In fact, the procedure was almost exactly that

FIGHTING IN TEXAS.

The Little War that Is Raging Along the Rio Grande.

The United States has a little war on hand along the Rio Grande, the dividing line between Texas and Mexico. The fact that so many men have been to the Presidential chair of Mexico by means of military filibustering has left an influence that is keenly felt in that territory, and thus it is not surprising that at present we find the adventurer, Catarino Garza, trying to create a division that may elevate him to the place now filled by President Diaz. Did Garza confine his operations to Mexico the United States could remain a mere spectator, but unfortunately Garza has violated and is violating the neutrality-laws of the United States and as a consequence our Government is opposing him with military force. Already conflicts have taken place between Garza's troops and the United States forces in Texas.

So long as Garza's forces are few there may be enough glory in a conflict for United States troops, but as the Texas side of the border abounds in sympathizers for the adventurer, there is no knowing how many men he may at any time become leader of, and no doubt if able he would plunder our border forces. Garza's policy is to create a small army on the border and then march toward the center of Mexico, trusting to internal disaffection with the present Government to cause a reaction in his favor as President. As the Mexican States bordering on the Rio Grande are well supplied with soldiers, Garza naturally is collecting his followers on the



STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

practice the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Missouri Infantry, serving as a Captain throughout the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he left the army and went to New Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar. He also engaged in mining and stock-raising, and amassed a fortune. In 1865-6 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature, in 1868 and 1869 Attorney General of the territory, and from 1870 to 1872 United States District Attorney. He was elected a delegate to Congress, and served two terms from 1873-77. It was while in Congress that he formed a close friendship with James G. Blaine. He was a member of the Republican Committee for twelve years ending 1884. Since 1875 he has spent most of his time in New York City, though he has made his legal residence in West Virginia.

OUR FIRST BATTLE-SHIP.
The magnificent Oregon, now building in San Francisco.

The first great modern battle-ship of our navy, to be known as the Oregon, is now under construction at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. This is a monster, beside which ships like the Chicago and Newark will look small. She is one of the three largest ships yet planned by the Government.

The Oregon is to have a displacement of 10,000 tons and will be 348 feet long, 60 feet 3 inches wide, and 32 deep. She will cost, exclusive of her armament, about \$4,000,000. Her minimum speed is to be not less than fifteen knots. The hull is of un-sheathed steel.

Her framing will be on the bracket system, and she will have a double bottom extending from armor shelf to armor shelf and forward and aft. The sides, from armor belt to main deck, will be protected by not less than five inches of steel armor.

Her armament will aggregate 631 tons. It includes four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, weighing sixty tons each, with their mounts, shields, and equipments; four 8-inch breech-loading rifles; sixteen 6-pounder rapid-firing guns; six one-pounder rapid-firing guns; and two Gatlings, with all necessary mounts and shields therefor. It will require 300 tons of ammunition to complete the vessel's fighting outfit.

The Oregon will carry twelve torpedoes. There will be seven above-water torpedo tubes—two forward, one aft and two on each side.

There is only one real remedy for the weak and wavering mind that finds it so difficult to meet the ever recurring questions of life promptly and decisively, and that is continual practice. He who is conscious of this infirmity of purpose may do much to cure it by strict self-discipline. Having weighed the arguments on each side, or compared the advantages of different courses for a reasonable time, let him compel himself to choose one and refuse the other without longer delay. If he does this regularly and constantly, in small things as well as in great, it will gradually become more and more practicable, and what once appeared to be a herculean task may at length become natural and easy.

Frequent burglaries alarmed the residents of a Japanese village, as no clue whatever could be obtained regarding the perpetrator. An ingenious fellow, whose home had been plundered, proposed that each villager should write the name of the man he suspected on a slip of paper and put it in a ballot-box. On the votes being examined, it was discovered that fifteen named one man, and the rest were blanks. The robber was so astonished at the result of the ballot that he actually confessed his identity.

A MAN never steps outside the door without first putting on his hat, but a woman will stand for hours in the cold with her arms rolled up in her kitchen apron, and nothing on her head. Since men have the doctor's bills to pay, here is another instance in which the women need regulating.

The city of big things, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

which I have seen when a stout, beefy killing a rabbit, proceeds to mesmerize it by cutting circles around it, except that the stout accomplishes his circles by wonderful somersaults, which were lacking on the present occasion. The wood-pigeon's behavior was almost an exact repetition of the rabbit's. Arriving so suddenly on the scene, I unthinkingly startled the principal performer, who stopped; and to my surprise, I then saw that it was a squirrel. The bird was at first so utterly bewildered that it was several seconds before he sufficiently recovered to fly away. When at last the wood-pigeon had flown off, and not till then, the squirrel also left the scene and betook himself up a tree. It would be interesting to know whether such conduct on a squirrel's part has been noticed before, and what would have been the upshot of the affair had it not been interrupted? It is to be supposed that the squirrel intended to kill the ring-dove?—Mechanical News.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

Recently Named by the President as Secretary of War.

Stephen Benton Elkins, without having held any high official position, has been a conspicuous figure in national politics for twenty years. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, fifty years ago, and graduated from the University of Missouri when 19 years old. He began the study of law, but before he got a chance to go into

practice the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Missouri Infantry, serving as a Captain throughout the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he left the army and went to New Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar. He also engaged in mining and stock-raising, and amassed a fortune. In 1865-6 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature, in 1868 and 1869 Attorney General of the territory, and from 1870 to 1872 United States District Attorney. He was elected a delegate to Congress, and served two terms from 1873-77. It was while in Congress that he formed a close friendship with James G. Blaine. He was a member of the Republican Committee for twelve years ending 1884. Since 1875 he has spent most of his time in New York City, though he has made his legal residence in West Virginia.

THE BULLS LEAP IN VERY FRENZY OF GLUE.
It was another cable from London, "Staring buying tendency." Then advice of a panic in the West—wheat rising like a kite.

The bears began to waver. The "shorts" trembled. It was the bulls' opportunity—to become rich suddenly. To break others—no matter.

The climb began. The fractions were despised. The jumps were by cents. If it had been hell on the floor before it was a greater inferno now. The shorts turned pale. But they still fought. Grim, savage, desperate, bloodless.

It was no use. The price went up steadily as the thermometer toward summer noon. There was a fever in the West, and it was contagious—by wire.

Now it was "80." Would the clock never strike the closing hour? No; there were fortunes to be made; lives to be ruined. For the wheat itself, who cared? It was the same wheat all the while, but—

Still upward. "81.00." "82.00." There is a little ring of smoke in one corner, and under it there is a dead man, with a fuming pistol hanging to a limp hand. The crowd surges that way a little.

"Corbridge," says one one: "he was a good many thousand bushels short. It'll be hardish on his family." "81.01."

And the market closes.—Chicago Tribune.

Senator Gordon's Severe Wound.
In speaking about a wound received in the cheek at the battle of Shrap-burg Senator Gordon not long ago told a curious story which illustrates a feature of his character which will come into play during his Senatorial career. It is the fact that Gordon never loses his head, and that he can think under any circumstances. Said Gen. Gordon:

"While I lay there wounded on the field my mind went through a curious process of reasoning. I thought I had been struck by a cannon ball, and I said to myself: 'I have been struck in the head with a six-pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. I can feel that there is a little piece of the skull left on the left side. But my brains must be gone entirely. Therefore I am dead. And yet I am thinking. And how can a man think with his head shot off? And, if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. Still, I may have consciousness after I am dead, but my body cannot have action. Now, if I can lift my leg then it must be that I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes, I can. I see it rising. I am not dead, after all.' And with that I woke up and found that my head was still on, but I reasoned as philosophically and logically over the matter as though I was in my office."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Where Tringlass Comes From.
The best tringlass comes from Russia, where it is obtained from the giant sturgeon which inhabits the Caspian Sea and the rivers which run into it. This fish often grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and from its air-bladder the tringlass is prepared. It is subjected to many processes before being ready for sale, but the Russians, knowing it has the reputation of being the best, take great pains in its preparation, and in the world's markets it has practically a monopoly. A great deal is made along the Amazon in Brazil, but it is very coarse and inferior, and is used for the feeding of liquors and similar purposes. The adulteration of good tringlass with the inferior kinds can always be detected by placing samples in boiling water. The best tringlass will dissolve completely, leaving no visible residuum, while the inferior variety will show threads of fibrous tissue and be of dark color, often almost brown.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is evil enough in man, God knows; but it is not the mission of every young man and woman to do evil and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and be fruitful with gentleness and charity.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

A THOUSAND BUSHELS SHORT.

A Sprague in Wheat and What It Suggested to a Visitor.

"70." "70." "The floor was a living hell. A seething, raving torrent of half-crazed men; a babel of clamor; an air rent with wildly flung arms and hands. The street had gone mad.

It was one of those sudden fits of fury that come after a long period of stagnation; the air trembles with the storm for a while; then the tempest, dying, leaves naught behind but the nerve-killing memory of it and the ruined lives that lie behind.

This time it was wheat. The bulls were tossing it up viciously. The bears were grinding their teeth and waiting for the break to come.

Would it come? The messenger boys were breathless. The arms that were not flung skyward handed out orders and telegrams so rapidly that the wires could hardly carry them all. Fortunes were hanging on threads, threads of wire; the Western Union was making money, whether it was bull or bear that won.

Ah! That was a cable that time. "London selling." "70." "69 1/2."

The pit became more like a witch's cauldron than ever. Blood-purple faces, blue-swelling veins, hoarse, inarticulate yells, uncouth, joint-loosening gestures—all the animal things in man most patent. Saw you ever the tigers fed in the Zoological? Bah—a very gentle sight to this.

The bears yelled louder. The market was bending to them. It was, with many of them, a fortune either way. It was the battle for wealth crowded into hours; many drag it through a lifetime. But all the fierceness of a life's struggle was essential here.

"69 1/2." "69 1/4." "70." The bulls leap in very frenzy of glue. It was another cable from London, "Staring buying tendency." Then advice of a panic in the West—wheat rising like a kite.

The bears began to waver. The "shorts" trembled. It was the bulls' opportunity—to become rich suddenly. To break others—no matter.

The climb began. The fractions were despised. The jumps were by cents. If it had been hell on the floor before it was a greater inferno now. The shorts turned pale. But they still fought. Grim, savage, desperate, bloodless.

It was no use. The price went up steadily as the thermometer toward summer noon. There was a fever in the West, and it was contagious—by wire.

Now it was "80." Would the clock never strike the closing hour? No; there were fortunes to be made; lives to be ruined. For the wheat itself, who cared? It was the same wheat all the while, but—

Still upward. "81.00." "82.00." There is a little ring of smoke in one corner, and under it there is a dead man, with a fuming pistol hanging to a limp hand. The crowd surges that way a little.

"Corbridge," says one one: "he was a good many thousand bushels short. It'll be hardish on his family." "81.01."

And the market closes.—Chicago Tribune.

Senator Gordon's Severe Wound.
In speaking about a wound received in the cheek at the battle of Shrap-burg Senator Gordon not long ago told a curious story which illustrates a feature of his character which will come into play during his Senatorial career. It is the fact that Gordon never loses his head, and that he can think under any circumstances. Said Gen. Gordon:

"While I lay there wounded on the field my mind went through a curious process of reasoning. I thought I had been struck by a cannon ball, and I said to myself: 'I have been struck in the head with a six-pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. I can feel that there is a little piece of the skull left on the left side. But my brains must be gone entirely. Therefore I am dead. And yet I am thinking. And how can a man think with his head shot off? And, if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. Still, I may have consciousness after I am dead, but my body cannot have action. Now, if I can lift my leg then it must be that I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes, I can. I see it rising. I am not dead, after all.' And with that I woke up and found that my head was still on, but I reasoned as philosophically and logically over the matter as though I was in my office."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Where Tringlass Comes From.
The best tringlass comes from Russia, where it is obtained from the giant sturgeon which inhabits the Caspian Sea and the rivers which run into it. This fish often grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and from its air-bladder the tringlass is prepared. It is subjected to many processes before being ready for sale, but the Russians, knowing it has the reputation of being the best, take great pains in its preparation, and in the world's markets it has practically a monopoly. A great deal is made along the Amazon in Brazil, but it is very coarse and inferior, and is used for the feeding of liquors and similar purposes. The adulteration of good tringlass with the inferior kinds can always be detected by placing samples in boiling water. The best tringlass will dissolve completely, leaving no visible residuum, while the inferior variety will show threads of fibrous tissue and be of dark color, often almost brown.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is evil enough in man, God knows; but it is not the mission of every young man and woman to do evil and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and be fruitful with gentleness and charity.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

THE CITY OF BIG THINGS, Chicago, is about to erect an apartment house which will contain 700 rooms.

HOW CHEESE IS MADE.

Facts Which Are Not as Widely Known as They Should Be.

The first stage in the making of cheese is that by which the curd is separated from the whey, says Harp-son's Young People. This is done by leaving the milk to a given temperature, varying according to the season, and afterward adding a certain proportion of rennet. When the cheese is to be colored the dyeing matter is put in before the rennet. In less than half an hour after the heat has been applied the coagulation has so far progressed that the curd, from which the whey has been drawn, is ready to cut.

Almost the only instrument used in the making of cheese is the curd-knife, a curious-looking arrangement something like a double comb with long teeth. The immature cheese is both cut and stirred with this, the curd being separated into small bits, none of them being larger than an ordinary walnut. The stirring and heating must go on until the curd has reached a proper stage of what is called "digestion." It is then torn into narrow strips like ribbons, for the curd by this time is as firm in fiber as the breast of a roasted chicken and indeed looks like it.

These strips are then fed into the salting mill, where they are thoroughly mixed with salt and made ready for the cheese-press. Enormous pressure is applied in this cheese-press in order that all the whey that by any possibility remains may be squeezed out.

From the press the cheese is taken to the drying-room, a large, airy chamber, where it is left, for days, months, or even years, according to the quality desired. It is frequently turned and much care is expended on it. All cheese must go through the same stages, the different varieties being made by certain combinations of cream, fresh and skimmed milk.

Dickens and Thackeray.
Of the innumerable objects in the priceless collection of rare volumes and manuscripts which Mr. Childs presented to the Drexel Institute none absorb so much attention as the manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend," and of Thackeray's lecture on George III. Dickens' mode of work is exemplified in his manuscript copy. The first few pages of the manuscript are entirely taken up with a skeleton outline of his plot. This is entirely completed before the novelist attempts to get down to the solid work of writing the story. In this way it is seen that he had his work entirely mapped out, and knew just exactly what he was going to do with each chapter.

Dickens wrote a peculiar hand, the lines very close together and the letters very small, with frequent marks of change and erasure, showing the utmost care in the preparation of the work. In places whole lines have been scored out, to be replaced by another choice of words or a different mode of expression. In the first volume is inserted a letter from Mr. Dickens to Mr. Childs, in which the novelist invites his friend to visit him at Gad's Hill.

The manuscript of Thackeray's lecture on George III. by Thackeray is a wonderful state of preservation. It is a handsome bound and is embellished by fine old steel engravings of the Georges, collected by Mr. Childs, and contains numerous drawings made by the author in colors. These are the only colored drawings of Thackeray in existence. Each sheet of the manuscript, which presents a strong contrast in its neatness to Dickens' writing, is pasted on heavy cardboard. This is the original copy, from which the author delivered his lectures. The manuscript is as readable as print, and its excellence is sustained throughout. There are annotations by Mrs. Ritchie, his daughter, who certifies to the genuineness of the work.—Philadelphia Record.

Land Transformed by Ants.
A traveler in Central Australia has discovered that the surface of the country has been greatly changed by what may appear at first thought a ridiculous agency—the white ants. On plain and in thickets their nests are so numerous that it is difficult to drive among them. The clay with which the nests are built is, when cemented with resinous matter, as hard as brick, and when the nests fall to pieces they form a mass of almost impervious to water and not easily cut up by traffic. The work of these creatures can be studied in all stages; first in the thickets, where they are commencing work; then in the more open country, where they have crowded out the timber; next on the plains, where half the hills will be found deserted; and lastly on the clay flats, where they have almost entirely disappeared and the scrub has begun to grow again. The nests are further remarkable for the large proportion of iron they contain.

Doctors in England.
An article in the London Quarterly Review states that while only 600 registered medical practitioners die each year in England there are 1,200 added each year. The death rate also having largely decreased, and sickness in proportion, competition is exceedingly severe, so that for a position the salary of which was \$500 a year forty-five well-qualified candidates applied. The average income of the profession is said to be \$1,000 per year, and it is declared that it will take an average man twelve years to reach that figure. To obtain a place in the highest ranks is supremely difficult.

There is evil enough in man, God knows; but it is not the mission of every young man and woman to do evil and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and be fruitful with gentleness and charity.

